

with the idea of killing it, but it is hoped that he will rally, as he ought to fail. The amendment of the bill means the defeat of the treaty, and the defeat of the treaty means the triumph of the reactionaries, who are the "Progressives," strange to say. Senator Cummins wishes to admit free of duty from Canada various manufactured articles for common use, including such things as farming implements, leather manufactures, harness, boots and shoes, woollen goods and clothing, cotton cloth, nails, tools, hardware, etc. Very good things to admit free of duty, and things that ought to be admitted free of duty from all the countries of the world, and things that will inevitably come into this country in this way, but the reciprocity bill is not the bill upon which to hang

such embarrassments.

When the tariff legislation has been undertaken in earnest, Senator Cummins will have his chance along with the rest of those who have been protesting that they wish to establish closer trade relations with the great commercial nations of the world, so that the cost of the necessities consumed by the people might be reduced to the minimum. We have regarded the Canadian reciprocity proposition of Mr. Taft as the longest step that has been taken towards tariff reform in many years. We were surprised that he should have suggested it, and we were surprised, further, that so many of the members of his party should have supported him in it. The Democratic majority in the last House of Representatives deserve the thanks of all the people of the country for their support of the measure.

We are not surprised that Senator Cummins, of Iowa, should be opposed to it; he is opposed to anything that will not contribute in some measure to his own importance and to the promotion of the ambitious designs he has upon the country. It is hoped that the Senate will vote him and his amendments down. It will be time enough to take them up when they are reached "in the ordinary course of business" when the tariff is taken up for consideration.

**HARD ON GRAVES AND HARVEY.**  
It is not often that the Mason Telegraph loses its head, even for a minute, but we must protest against its reflections upon the Hon. John Temple Graves and Colonel George Harvey, who have been making some suggestions about the better course for the Democratic party to pursue in the next presidential election. The Telegraph spurns Mr. Graves because he was candidate for Vice-President on the Independence party ticket, and it likewise sneers with distrust at the activities of Colonel Harvey.

of Colonel Harvey because he is the editor of a newspaper that supported Mr. Taft in 1908. More than this, the Telegraph describes Graves and Harvey as "outsiders." Neither of these eminent men, so far as we know, has ever rejected any of the fundamental tenets of the Democratic faith, and, moreover, the Savannah Press wants to know that if "some of the fellows who voted for Taft or other candidates in 1908 don't come over and help us next year what possible chance have we got to elect a Democratic ticket?"

The Macon paper proceeds, however, to say that "the South does not need their advice," that the point made by "the Savannah paper is not well taken," that "the South voted the Democratic ticket in 1908 and every other year during a whole generation" that "the Democrats of the South are all right," and, finally, that "the man who is a dead failure in business is usually prolific with advice to those who have succeeded." This is a very interesting expression of

opinion, frankly stated. It is true that the South has been voting the Democratic ticket for generations, and the South will continue to vote the Democratic ticket for generations yet to be. It has managed to maintain its supremacy in this part of the country, and it has "succeeded" to the extent that it has secured to its own people the right of local self-government. But what has it done in the larger life of the nation, and what can it hope to do without making many converts among the people of the George Harvey sort up North? We are very glad to have the advice of these people. We need not take it unless it suits us, but it is worth having.

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**HOOPER ON THE FEE SYSTEM.**  
Governor Benjamin W. Hooper, of Tennessee, is unreservedly opposed to the fee system of compensating public officers. Hear what he says in his message to the Tennessee Legislature—a section which we should like to see incorporated verbatim in Gov-

The system of remunerating public officials by fees is not good for the public service and has been abandoned by the most enlightened and progressive states. It is a relic of the past in Tennessee when the rights of the people rather than a few favored office holders prevail. It goes without saying that the man who is being paid much under the fee system is likely to do his duty. There is no intimation in this that a public official should not be well paid for his services. I believe the people would rather see him paid too much than paid too little. His services should be considered, however, as the public and

**THE ITALIAN JUBILEE.**  
Half a century ago the present United Kingdom of Italy was established. On February 18, 1861, the first Italian Parliament was opened in Turin by Victor Emmanuel, upon whom, on the twenty-sixth day of the same month, the title of King of Italy was conferred. On March 17, the new ruler formally took up the sceptre. His grandson, Victor Emmanuel II. is now on the throne—a throne of constantly enlarging importance and dignity, in spite of the sharp competition of other European governments and despite the reverses suffered by Italy from time to time, as in its ill-starred expedition against Abyssinia.

**THE CLASSICS IN ALTANTA.**

Mr. Mantell, an English actor, has been telling the Baltimore Sun about some of his observations in America. He does not think the study of Shakespeare in schools and colleges has any marked result in stimulating attendance upon Shakespearean plays, except in certain localities. At the Academy of Music in New York, he played to a most interesting audience, the galleries being filled with school girls from twelve to eighteen years in age. In Brooklyn the galleries were also filled with young persons, and "in one of the New England States, where higher education is so exploited," presumably the City of Boston, Mr. Mantell did not think there were as many as twenty persons in the galleries at any of his performances.

**DR. A. G. HOEN.\***

There will be very general regret in this community, where he lived and labored with sincere devotion, because of the death of Dr. A. G. Hoen, who passed away in Baltimore last night.

**THE SABBATH IN A PROHIBITION TOWN.**

It is said that some of the "locker clubs" in Atlanta "are no more than open barrooms, where anybody may go, without the trouble of membership.

that State January 1, 1908, and, as we are told by The World Almanac, "popular sentiment (is) overwhelmingly behind State Prohibition," and there is an "increasing demand for prohibition of inter-State traffic." The Atlanta correspondent of the Macon Telegraph makes the charge against the Atlanta "locker clubs," and about the "questionable women," and he adds this very impressive statement:

"Sunday appears to be the land-office day of these places, for one of the most expected men to show his white face on the Sabbath. Several have even been dropped the pretense of membership charges and initiation fees, and run them wide open. If the statements of some people are to be believed, it is true that Sunday has come to be one of the big days in the

not think there will be any question that a system that would permit such a condition of affairs is not a system that would naturally commend itself to the acceptance and approval of other people. There is something wrong about a prohibition law, either in its terms or in its enforcement, which will enable any club to sell \$400 worth of the stuff on the Sabbath, and when the police are kept busy all of Sunday in running in the drunks for the police court on Monday.

used to let her husband have his trousers." Almost any man would fight for a thing like that, or at least offer some objections to the appropriation of this very necessary article of man's attire. That is really the reason there is so much opposition to woman suffrage. The actual possession of the trousers by the lady of the house would make it rather hard for the man to do anything at all, and while we do not believe for a moment that Mr. O'Keefe engaged in any violent controversy, we must say that he appears to have been wholly within his rights in insisting that he should not be driven from the premises without the possession of his "pants," as they call them in Texas.

No longer should we speak of the Wild West. We should say "Wild New York." A week or so ago Aaron Bancroft, a rich banker, was robbed of \$100,000 in negotiable securities in the heart of the New York financial district. Bancroft's lawyer recovered nearly all the securities in a most mysterious and Nick Carter-like manner. Two men called for the lawyer in a taxicab. He got in with them. They told him that it was their understanding that a reward of \$6,000 had been

Over the grave of Salmon P. Chase, one time Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, there is a

It is now explained that the Elberta peach crop in Georgia has only been damaged to the extent of 50 per cent., and that this loss will be more than made up by the quality of the fruit, and, naturally, the price when it comes into market. It is always about this time of the year that the peach crop falls.

If the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot knew anything about real waffles and how to eat them, it would know that neither kidney stem nor giblet stew was the thing to eat with them. Old-fashioned New Orleans molasses is the only thing that fits the case. Giblet stew with waffles for breakfast? Infamous!

should be one of the most beautiful avenues in the city, with its beautiful shade trees and its popular direction have been "long suffering" taxpayers who have paid for the boulevard now for twelve years, and each winter the mud is deeper and each summer the dust is thicker, and yet some of us are the loudest in the city to limit the West End. Last summer our hearts failed us when they expected that the road, graded, gravelled and paved, would be the best in the city and graveled sidewalks on both sides (both sides really), and not a single house on either side from one end to the other, and our dust grew deeper and our mud deeper, when just when we were in the midst of Greenwood Avenue would help so many people who are thickly settled all along. Can we not have a street car line? The City Council would persuade an ex-Mayor

[illegible]

I am in search of light, Mr. Editor, and if I have been duped and deceived and misled by me in getting right at the Roanoke Convention, please let me know that great tribune of the people, John W. Daniel, whose life and work were a model for all people in opposition to the primary plan, in opposition to it now, though it has been advanced by my party. The argument advanced, though thoughtless and covert, was to establish the primary plan, go to the people and smash the primary plan. The plan has been adopted. Has it smashed the machine and if not, why not? Has it proved a failure or has it smashed the other fellow? What is the result?

held captive by the machine of its sweet will?

That has the Corporation Commission done or tried to do in the discharge of its onerous duties? It should be dissatisfaction as to that body. It has selected members of that body. It has no officials of the State have labored more hard and industriously for the State than members of the commission, and judgment has been accomplished by that body. It is true that it has done much to lift the State to a higher plane of industrial progress and development.

What is the matter? Turn on the light, I am in earnest. It may be that I am so thick-headed that it will take time to enlighten me. If so, turn it on and let me see and understand. I want to be informed and right. If I am in the wrong and my advocacy of policies that are longer wise and better is wandering from the paths which were established and made plain by the fathers of this Dominion.

If you have space in the columns of your excellent journal, will you insert this and make such reply as will fur-

called to meet on Saturday, the 25th, to take some action in regard to Elson's History, that in light and in now being used as a book of reference by the students of Roanoke College, at Salem, Va. There was the largest attendance at this meeting that has been for many years, and to say that these old Confeds were very indignant is not near halfway expressing the feelings of the old gray beards that were in attendance. They were red-hot, and then some.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we indignantly protest against the use in the schools and colleges of Virginia of the so-called history, which was produced to produce an unjust and unmerited scandal upon our Southland, and we therefore insist that such untruthful and indecent history shall not be taught our children.

"We heartily commend the Hon. W. W. Jones, judge of the United States District Circuit, for his efforts in attempting to suppress said Elson's History in at least one of the institutions of learning in the state."

The writer was requested by a large number of veterans and citizens to express their thanks to the daughter of Judge Mitty for her efforts in securing a true daughter of Old Virginia in re-

With radiance day by day.  
JOSHUA S. TAYLOR.  
Henrico county, March 22.

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## Daily Queries

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**Small Fine.**  
Please answer in your daily queries  
and answers whether or not a Justice  
of the Peace has a right to impose a  
fine upon a person of less than a dollar.  
G.

A Justice of the Peace has this right,  
but rarely exercises it.

Hans Wagner's Picture.

# TREASURE IN RUINS OF OLD

**BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.**  
**G**RREAT Britain's Treasury and not John Athelstane Riley, will benefit by the latter's discovery of a treasure to the extent of a quarter of a million pounds steeled in the ruins of an old manor house in Jersey, built in the thirteenth century.

The Lord Pembroke wrote to the Treasury requesting that the remainder of the coins should be returned to him, with the object of enabling him to place them in the municipal and county museums of Salisbury and his own collection of art and archaeological treasures at Wilton. It was pointed out that he implied that the coins could not be returned, but that he would be permitted to purchase them from the Treasury. The Treasury offered him £100 sterling. This Lord Pembroke declined to do, and thereupon the Treasury caused the coins to be made up into a bag and sent to the Exchequer, the money into the national exchequer.

The failure to communicate to the Treasury the discovery of a treasure, and the consequent failure of the Treasury to constitute an offense punishable by heavy fine and severe imprisonment, as a fraud at the expense of the public, is a thing which has happened in ancient times when monarchs owned, theoretically, not merely the property, but even the very lives of their subjects.

John Athelstane Riley is well known on both sides of the Atlantic as an

ing him Seigneur de la Trinite. The Seigneurie of the Manoir de la Trinite is one of the four ancient fiefs or seigneuries of the island, and prior to the establishment of the royal courts, the Seigneurs of these baronies were the dispensers of justice, with rights of inflicting capital punishment. Even to this day these Seigneurs occupy seats on the bench of the Supreme Court, with the title of Haut Justicier of the Duchy of Normandy. For Athelstane Riley received his fief from

Makes Home Baking Easy

**ROYAL**



## Questions and Answers

For this column to Query Editor, technical problems will be solved, no names will be given.

them a present of money, a trinket, or some choice eatable. In Franconia, a curious observance was the expulsion of death, the youths of the locality making an image of death and carrying it about the neighboring villages; some received the payment kindly, serving it milk, peas and dried pears, the usual refreshment of the country, but others refused to receive

# FOUND IN OLD MANSION

the birthplace of Wales, and a lad of barely sixteen, he was, then that the Manor was taken of the scene of the fight with Marguerite de Carteret, the lover-sister of his host, which resulted in the death of the latter. The name is well known as James de la Cloche, and was now pretty generally admitted by the writers of history to have been the name of De la Cloche, to the fact that eleven years after his birth, his mother was James de la Cloche. The story has been the theme of numerous learned and authoritative articles in the Paris papers, and in the *Revue*, the official organ of the Jesuits. One of the "Civiltà Catholica" of Rome, and the *Frederick Lull*, was recognized by Charles Long as an unjustly charged article, September 27, 1865, as a poor natural son, James Stuart, who in his letter to our order and command, is living in our order and command, under a forged name, namely, that of De la Cloche du Bourg de Jersey." De la Cloche, who stipulated that James de la Cloche, should be his own parentage. But while staying at Hamburg he made the acquaintance of a young French nobleman, and informing her of his origin.

Charles, however, the quality of discretion, was permitted some information to leak out concerning an understanding between Charles II., his sister Duchess Henrietta of Orleans, and Louis XIV., with a view against Holland, and the restoration of Roman Catholicism in England. Charles on learning of this indiscretion, realized that the tenure of his throne depended upon absolute silence as to all negotiations of this kind, and secretly cut off his connection with the Church of Rome.

that James de la Cloche, who had talked too much, and who might talk more, should disappear, and accordingly the services of Louis XIV., who had everything to gain by the maintenance of Charles II. on the throne of England, were invoked, and James de la Cloche was thrust into captivity, and became the "Man of the Iron Mask."  
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